The Roman Fort at Ribchester

EDITED BY

THE REV. J. H. HOPKINSON, M.A.,

Diocesan Inspector of Education, Carlisle; sometime Lecturer in Classical Archæology in the University of Manchester.

PUBLISHED FOR THE EXCAVATION COMMITTEE OF THE MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

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Reader in Ancient History in the University of Manchester.

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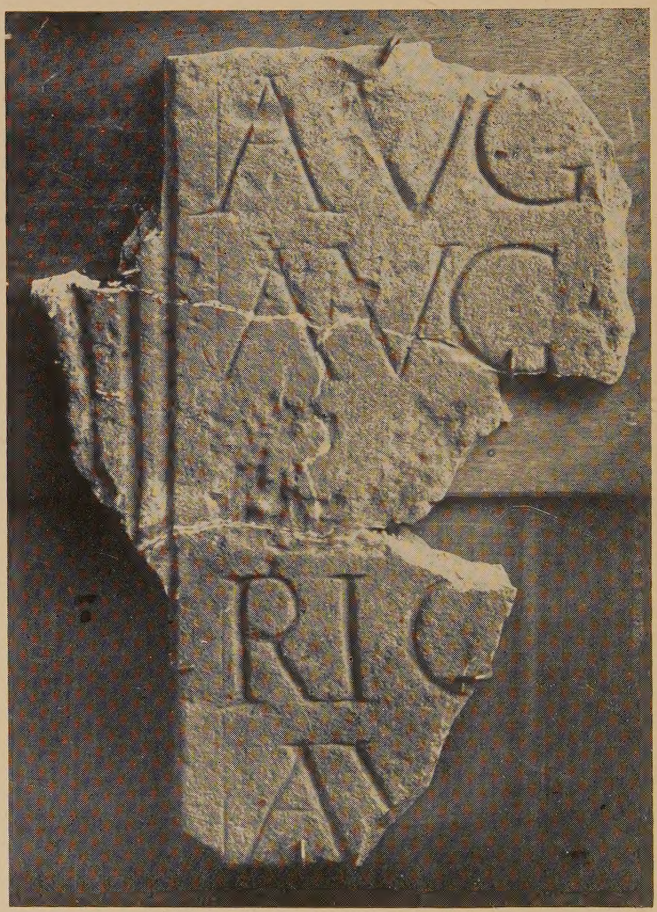

Frontispiece. *Photo. by Mr. R. H. Fletcher.*

INSCRIPTION FOUND IN THE CENTRAL BUILDING. *See below, Appendix I., p. 25.*

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A. THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF RIBCHESTER.

The founder of British archæology, William Camden, who visited "Riblechester" in 1582 and 1603, was told of a local rhyme—

"It is written upon a wall in Rome,
Ribchester was as rich as any Towne in Christendome."

The saying, if taken literally, must have been not less obviously untrue of the little village on the bank of the Ribble in Camden's time than it is to-day,[1] but it no doubt enshrined the memory of countless finds of antiquities which chance was even then bringing to light from time to time.

Ribchester is identified with the Bremetonacum of the "Itinerary" of Antoninus Augustus, and with the Bremetennacum of the "Notitia Dignitatum." The first of these works is an account of routes throughout the Empire, giving the names and distances of the stations along each route. It seems to have been compiled in the second or third century A.D., and was doubtless often revised. The latter work is a list of Roman provinces with the titles of their governors and of the chief civil and military dignities, and an enumeration of all the forces throughout the Empire with their stations. It seems to have been compiled about, or even after, the time at which the Romans evacuated Britain, early in the fifth century A.D., but the British sections may perhaps be of earlier date.

These references throw little light on the history of Ribchester. Almost all our knowledge is derived from

[1]Camden says of Ribchester "ubi tot Romanae vetustatis vestigia . . . effodiuntur ut non abs re fuisse videatur quod incolae claudicante rythmo dictitant."

the actual remains that have come from beneath the soil. These have been many and important. Most of them are due to chance—to the ravages of the river washing away the bank, to the digging of graves in the churchyard, and to similar causes. Thus in 1796 the famous "Ribchester Helmet" and many other bronze objects were detected accidentally in a kind of hoard, nine feet deep in the ground. Excavation presently followed. In 1813 Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, made tentative search upon the site of the fort, and also interested himself in the study and preservation of monuments which had been found upon the site by chance. In 1888-9 the Rev. J. Shortt dug along the line of the walls and embodied his discoveries in Smith and Shortt's "History of Ribchester." In 1898-9 Mr. J. Garstang, now Professor of the Method and Practice of Archæology at Liverpool University, carried out valuable excavations and published reports with a plan. At the instigation and with the active help of Miss Greenall, of "Churchgates," further excavations were begun in 1906 by Mr. Thomas May, of Warrington, on the site of the Central Building (Praetorium) and continued in 1908 by the late Mr. G. L. Cheesman, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and the late Mr. J. J. Phelps, Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. In 1914, Mr. D. Atkinson, Research Fellow of University College, Reading, and Dr. W. B. Anderson, Professor of Imperial Latin in the Victoria University of Manchester, succeeded in settling most of the problems surrounding this Central Building. In September 1920, Mr. Atkinson undertook further work outside the north gate, when the road northward was traced for some distance, and the defences of the fort on this side further elucidated. By the kindness of the Rector, the late Rev. W. Morgan, part of the interior of the fort which underlies the rectory garden

was examined in the following spring (1921). The restoration of the church in 1924-5 afforded opportunities, which were much extended through the interest taken in the work by the present Rector, the Rev. S. Sidebotham, of examining the area lying immediately outside the church on the north, and that covered by the pedestal of the sundial. This has made it possible to establish the dimensions of the granaries, and to complete the plan of the Central Building. All these excavations were limited in extent—indeed, the position of the churchyard and modern buildings allows nothing else—and their results varied in value, but they much enlarged our knowledge of the fort. There are, however, problems still to be settled by careful investigation on the small areas within the fort which are still available, and it is hoped that visitors to the Museum and all who care for the study of our national antiquities will help to make this possible by contributions made either in the Museum or to the Treasurer of the Classical Association (Manchester Branch).

We know now that in the days when the Romans held northern Britain they had here a large and important fort covering $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres, built among the river meadows on the right bank of the Ribble, some 12 miles from the sea. It was not a great military base like York or Chester, to be occupied by one of the legions, but a fort garrisoned by a strong cavalry regiment. It served to protect the main road to and from the north between the Great Wall and the fortresses of Chester and Caerleon, guarding it both from the wild tribes of the hilly and thickly forested district running up to Pendle Hill, and from the raids of Irish pirates who might force their boats up the lower waters of the Ribble. It also guarded the end of a road which ran from Ribchester eastwards through the hills into Yorkshire. It thus forms part of an elaborate system

of military organisation such as Tacitus tells us was the work of his father-in-law Agricola, and the pottery and other remains found in the course of the excavations leave little doubt that the foundation of the fort dates from the earlier years of his governorship of Britain, which lasted from 77 or 78 to 84 or 85 A.D. It seems to have been held with little or no interruption till the end of the fourth century A.D. During these three hundred years much rebuilding and alteration of course went on, and the excavations have yielded frequent proofs of this.

The fort, as a whole, belonged to a class of fort used freely by the Romans to garrison the frontiers and disturbed areas in the provinces. These forts were manned by "auxiliaries" (though often built by legionaries), and the garrisons were generally 500 or 1,000 strong; some were horse, some foot, others horse and foot mixed. They varied, therefore, in size; Ribchester, with 1,000 mounted men, naturally needed far more space than a fort with only 500 infantry. But their plans are always similar—a square, or more usually an oblong, filled full with buildings. At the two ends were barracks, stables, etc., and in the middle a range of important structures—headquarters, granaries, commandant's house, etc.

Moreover, there usually grew up round such forts as Ribchester civil settlements, occupied by the wives and families of the garrison and those who supplied their needs or amused their leisure. These contained baths for the use of the troops, temples or shrines of the gods they worshipped, and cemeteries in which the dead were buried and commemorated by tombstones. That such existed at Ribchester is proved by the discovery and partial excavation of the baths in 1927 (*see below p.* 21), and by inscriptions referring to a temple (*p.* 27) or commemorating members of the garrison and their families. The investigation of these

Plate II. *Photo. by Mr. J. J. Phelps.*

GUARD CHAMBER OF NORTH GATEWAY, looking south. The photograph shows the foundation of the W. wall of the E. chamber with the threshold stone of the door. Just beyond the limit of the photograph in the lower left-hand corner the wall of the guard chamber abutted on the main wall of the fort. Beyond the threshold, to the right of the photograph, the S. wall of the chamber turned off at right angles, the line of the trench following it being indicated by the arrows.

Buttresses of north granary
Blocks supporting the floor
Pile of flags from the floor
The dwarf walls, showing gap at the corner of the building

Plate III.

Photo. by Mr. R. H. Fletcher.

THE SOUTH GRANARY, from the north corner, showing in the background the Churchyard wall which formed the limit of excavation to the south-west.

must depend to some extent on chance finds which may give a clue to follow up, but sooner or later we may look with confidence for discoveries which will enable many details to be added to the picture of Roman Ribchester which it is now possible to draw. It is possible that further excavations behind the Day Schools, and perhaps across the river, may solve some of them, and add appreciably to our knowledge. A considerable number of inscriptions have been found at Ribchester. Some have since been lost, some are preserved at St. John's College, Cambridge (and by the kindness of the Master and Fellows the Museum will soon contain casts of these); others through the liberality of their owners have been placed in the Museum. The text, with a translation of these, is contained in an Appendix (*see below p.* 25). From them we learn that a building was erected or repaired during the joint reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus (A.D. 161-168) by a detachment of the VIth Legion from York. (*No.* 1, *p.* 25). At another time it is legionaries from Chester, men of the XXth Legion, who constructed something, though we do not know when or what (*No.* 2). Another stone records the erection of 27 feet, perhaps of the wall of the fort, by a century of the Xth Cohort of some unspecified legion (*No.* 3). Between 211 and 217 an altar is erected "for the welfare and success" of the Emperor Caracalla and his mother, where, as in another fragmentary inscription found in 1908 (*see Frontispiece and below p.* 25), the name of his younger brother Geta, whom he murdered, has been purposely erased. From others we learn the Celtic name by which the Romans knew the fort, BREMETENN (acum), and the names of two regiments which successively formed its garrison, the Asturians, a regiment originally raised in north-west Spain, and the Sarmatians, from the Lower Danube, recruited, perhaps, at the time of the conquest of Dacia by

Trajan. The former regiment was stationed for many years on Hadrian's wall, and was perhaps the first to garrison Ribchester, being succeeded by the Sarmatians when it was moved to the North. Other inscriptions again, though they do not bear upon the actual history of the fort, give information of the men and women who lived their lives in this lonely outpost of the Empire. A certain high officer, Natalis, in the third century, "restored the temple from the foundations in accordance with the oracle." A centurion of the VIth Legion, Antonianus, dedicated a slab to Apollo in which the Roman god is identified (as elsewhere) with the Celtic god of Youth, Maponus. This inscription contains a reference to the Emperor Gordian III. (238-244 A.D.), and is the latest of the extant inscriptions found at Ribchester to which a date can be given.

Other remains besides the inscriptions throw light upon the history of the fort and suggest its importance, as, for instance, the tombstone, generously lent to the Museum by the Corporation of Blackburn, on which is carved a horse-soldier thrusting his spear into his fallen enemy; or again the solid gold brooch preserved in the Blackburn Museum, and the great bronze helmet covered with figures in relief, and used probably for ceremonial parade, which is now in the British Museum; of these two the Museum exhibits replicas. The series of well-attested coins begins with an isolated gold coin of Nero found "near the river" in 1837. A considerable number of coins belong to the reigns of Vespasian and Titus (69—81 A.D.), when the occupation of the site began, including a group of five silver denarii found by the roadside north of the fort in 1920. The latest coin is a gold one of Gratian (367—383 A.D.), found in the Rectory garden in 1890, which brings the occupation of the fort down to the latter part of the 4th century.

Exactly when and how the occupation ended we do not yet know. A well in the centre of the fort was found in 1908 to be carefully filled up with building stones, roofing slabs, and two elaborately carved stone capitals of columns. These do not seem to have been thrown in by a barbarian enemy looting the fort, but to have been carefully placed there by a retiring garrison, either to make the well useless to the enemy or to preserve the material in case of some future re-occupation of the post.

B. THE BUILDINGS OF THE FORT.

The river Ribble has considerably encroached upon the site of the Roman fort, and has completely washed away the corner from the middle of the east side to rather beyond the middle of the south side.[1]

The rest is mainly covered by the church and churchyard, the Rectory and its gardens, and "Churchgates." Over most of the area of the fort the latest Roman remains are found lying only some three feet below the present surface of the ground, and consequently have been much disturbed by building. Worked Roman stones have been almost all removed for later building, and it is often only possible to trace the walls by their clay and boulder foundations. The chief results of the excavations up to 1927 have been : (1) to fix the line of the stone wall which surrounded the fort, together with the position of the only two gateways which have been spared from the encroachments of the river ; (2) to gain some information as to the arrangements in the north-east quarter of the fort ;

[1]The fort does not lie with its sides strictly according to the points of the compass, *e.g.* what is here called the "south side" faces somewhat east of south. But for convenience of reference the sides are indicated by the approximate points of the compass, the top side of the plan being treated as north.

and (3) to locate some of the important buildings which lined the Via Principalis, the main cross-road which once led from the north gate past the Central Building to the south gate. Along this roadway were found, first, the flanking towers of the north gateway, then two long and narrow buildings which served as granaries, a third long building, which may have been the armoury of the fort or the barracks of some special troop, and, finally, the Central Building, the headquarters of the garrison. Beyond the Central Building stood, no doubt, the commandant's house, but here much has been washed away by the river.

The Defences of the Fort.

Excavations in the Rectory garden in 1921 made it possible to distinguish two successive systems of defence. The original rampart, which from remains found in it was shown to belong to the period of Agricola, consisted of a broad bank of carefully puddled yellow clay laid on a raft of oak shingles and cross beams, a construction necessitated by the soft and marshy subsoil. Near the outer edge of this (though no trace of it remains to-day) must have been planted a stout wooden palisade, and the gate towers and corner turrets must in this period have been also of timber construction. Later, in the second century, the outer part of the clay bank was cut away, leaving a vertical face, against which was built a stone wall six feet thick, having a rough stone core and dressed stones on the outer and inner faces. The foundation consisted of a thick layer of large cobbles set in clay, some eight feet wide, and this, like the earlier clay bank, rested on a timber raft. At the corners appear to have been square stone turrets, and the elaborate timber sub-structure of which drawings are exhibited in the Museum was probably the foundation of one of these, since a gateway in that position is unlikely. Passing through

the turret at the south-west corner was a narrow passage built and paved with stone. This has been described as a small postern leading to a well just outside the fort. This well is still in use, and its antiquity is not certain. Analogous structures in other forts suggest that the passage may be a drain.

THE GATEWAYS.

Only the gateway in the middle of the north wall has been completely excavated. This consisted of an opening 28 feet 6 inches wide, through which passed a gravel roadway which was apparently continued on a causeway across the ditch. No trace of the arches which once spanned the gateway was found, but on either side of the opening in the wall was a guard-chamber some 13 by 10 feet, abutting on the inner face of the wall (*see Plate II*). In the centre of the gateway was a sill-stone worn hollow by the feet of many passers through the gate. The surface of the road was of gravel laid upon a bed of cobbles.

Alongside the road was a carefully constructed stone drain which passed under the wall and apparently continued along the causeway over the ditch. On the inside of the wall the drain could be traced for some 80 feet, with a branch drain 22 feet long. This drain is of special interest, since it is clear that part of the stone used in constructing it had first been used for other purposes. It therefore gives clear evidence of a reconstruction of some part of the camp.

Behind the western guard-chamber are still *in situ* two large stone slabs laid flat and grooved as though to receive similar slabs set on edge. It is possible that these formed part of a large water-trough fed by the rain-water from the drain. A third slab, similarly grooved, has been found, but is not in position.

THE NORTH GRANARY.

This building must have been roughly 103 feet in length by 23 feet wide externally. The walls were 2 feet 6 inches thick with strong buttresses at every six to eight feet. In the interior of the building was found a layer of charred corn, varying from three inches to two feet in thickness, which shows clearly the use of the building as a storehouse for grain. This use as a warehouse explains the presence of the buttresses, which would be needed to strengthen the walls against the pressure of grain stored inside. The ventilators in the intervals between the buttresses seem to have been meant to air and keep dry a basement about three feet high beneath the actual floor of the granary. Remains were found of an internal wall running the length of the building, and pieces of charred wood among the grain suggested a wooden floor supported on this wall. Between the eastern end of the building and the road was a clay and cobble-stone foundation, perhaps a platform for loading and unloading. An iron stylus, or pen, was found upon this foundation. One would like to think it was dropped by some clerk in keeping his tally of the grain going in and out of the store.

THE SOUTH GRANARY

This second building lies immediately adjacent and parallel to the first granary, and is roughly similar in character. The length is approximately 103 feet,[1] and the width inside the walls 16 feet 6 inches. The buttresses are wider and shallower than those of the other building, and appear rather as a thickening of the wall than as true buttresses. At the east end of the building are a platform and a well-worn doorsill.

[1]That this, and not 105 feet as stated in previous editions, was the length of the building, is indicated by the discovery of remains of its south-west angle during the restoration of the Church in 1925.

The arrangement of the floor in the interior of the building is strikingly different from that of the first granary. A dwarf wall still standing in places to a height of 3 feet 4 inches runs round the interior of the building, with the exception of a break at the end of each side extending for a foot from the corner. In the middle of the floor are two rows of upright sandstone blocks apparently running the whole length of the building. The rows of sandstone blocks are 5 feet apart, and 2 feet 6 inches from the side walls. Each block is roughly squared and stands on a square stone base. The extant blocks have an average height of about two feet, and taper from a width of 1 foot 10 inches at the base to about 1 foot 6 inches at the top. In all cases the top has been broken off, and the original blocks may well have been 2 feet 6 inches in height. These blocks and the dwarf walls served as the supports for a pavement of flagstones forming the granary floor, many portions of which were still found more or less in position (*see Plate III*). The flags were from three to eight inches thick and of excellent quality. In this building also charred grain and pieces of charred wood were found. The sandstone block in the north-east corner seems to have been much injured by fire.

THE CENTRAL BUILDING (PRAETORIUM OR PRINCIPIA).

The Central Building stood to the west of the Via Principalis and in a line with the granaries. Fronting the road was a portico or verandah with a row of eight pillars running along the whole width of the facade. The bases of four of these pillars were found still in their original position, namely, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th from the north end (*see Plate IV*). All these bases have been raised and are now in the Museum. All four are elaborated with a double torus moulding and fillets, and show that the portico must have been

an imposing feature of the fort.[1] The diameter of the 4th pillar, which must have been one of the two central ones, is greater than that of the other three, being 21 inches as against an average of 17½ inches (*see Plate V*). These central pillars seem therefore to have been on a larger scale than the others. Possibly the two carved stone capitals found in the well (*see Plate VI*) belonged to the two central pillars. The diameter of the neck of these capitals is 19½ inches, which would accord with a 21-inch base. Only those two capitals were preserved, but two other fragments were found with remains of similar acanthus-leaf moulding. The fragments are not large enough to show whether the moulding belonged to circular capitals or to a square block which might have formed the top of the pilasters to the doorway. One of the fragments appears of rougher workmanship than the other. A stone gutter ran along the front of the pillar-bases to take the rain-drippings from the roof.

The doorway [2] from this outer portico gave access to an enclosed courtyard having covered colonnades on the north, south and east sides. The bases of the pillars forming the inner colonnades were rougher but of the same type as those of the outer portico. One base was found in its original position. It has now been raised somewhat from its original level and is built into the churchyard wall close to the back of "Churchgates." Its diameter is approximately 18¼ inches. It has a double torus moulding like the bases of the outer portico, but is much rougher and more irregular

[1] Prof. F. Haverfield, in his account of Ribchester in *Roman Britain in 1914*, p. 12, points out that this outer portico is a very unusual feature in British forts—"the only parallel which I can quote is from Caersws."

[2] The large squared block standing by the north wall of "Churchgates" in the approach to the churchyard is placed vertically above its original position and probably belonged to this doorway.

Plate IV. *Photo. by Mr. J. J. Phelps.*

THE NORTH CORNER OF THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, looking south. To the left is the foundation of the front line of the portico, with one column base (the second from the end) still in position. Further to the right is the front wall of the building, and behind it the open rain-water drain crossing the colonnade of the courtyard and passing through the wall just to the west of the actual angle. Close to the far end of the drain is the foundation block of one of the columns of the courtyard colonnade.

Plate V.

BASES OF COLUMNS FROM THE PORTICO OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING. The larger base belonged to one of the two larger columns flanking the entrance. The smaller base belonged to one of the smaller columns forming the portico on either side.

in workmanship. Two similar bases, with diameters of 18 and 18½ inches respectively, are preserved. The deep grooving in the sides of these bases suggests that wooden barriers were placed between the columns of the colonnade.

In front of all three colonnades of the courtyard was the usual stone rain-water gutter. The outfall for the gutter passed across the colonnade and under the outer wall at the north-eastern corner (*see Plate IV*). In this same corner of the colonnade there was found a portion of a similar stone drain at a lower level than the main line of gutter and the outfall. The existence of two drains at different levels clearly indicates a considerable reconstruction of the building at some period of its history. The evidence for reconstruction given by the two drains is confirmed by the heavy block of stone forming the foundation for the pillar at the north-eastern corner of the colonnade (*see Plate IV*). This block is slightly hollowed to receive the circular base of the pillar which stood upon it, but the depth at which the foundation-block was found shows that the original pillar must have belonged to the earlier stage of the building, and that the foundation must have been heightened before it could take the base of a pillar standing at the level of the later drain.

The evidence at present available suggests that there may have been an earlier stage of the Praetorium in which the inner colonnades, with their rough and irregularly cut column-bases, were built, but no exterior portico. At a later date the building was reconstructed and the elaborate outer portico, built with much more careful and skilful masonry, was added. In this reconstruction the floor of the interior courtyard was raised, but the old columns, or at least their bases, were re-used.

Two[1] carefully constructed wells with stone-lined sides were found in the courtyard. One of them, to which reference has already been made, contained a mass of building material, the other had fragments of pottery and bones. The bones include those of horse, dog, sheep, goat and pig among domestic animals, and of roe-deer and red-deer among the wild animals, as well as of goose, swan, and fowl.

The portion of the building to the west of the colonnaded courtyard lies within the present churchyard, and it has hitherto been possible to excavate only along the narrow line of the churchyard path. Along this line was found the foundation of a wall separating the outer courtyard from an inner court, and remains of walls which seem to show that a room stood on the north side of this inner court.[2] Beyond the remains of this room was found a portion of a wall which may have formed the front wall of a group of chambers at the west side of the inner court. It is usual in Roman forts to have a row of five office-rooms in this position. " If we carry the Principia about 20 feet further back (*i.e.*, from the west side of the inner court), which would be a full allowance for these rooms with their walling, the end of the whole structure will line with the ends of the granaries . . . . . We then obtain a structure measuring 81 by 112 feet, the latter dimension including a verandah 8 feet wide." (Haverfield, *l.c.*, *pp.* 12-13).

In 1925 the opportunity afforded by the restoration of the pedestal of the sundial in the churchyard was used to test the correctness of Professor Haverfield's hypothesis. The result was almost exactly to confirm it. The continuation of the east wall of his suggested range of rooms was discovered, and a return wall on its west side within a few inches of the suggested

[1] " One is the usual provision." F.H., *l.c.*

[2] " As at Chesters and Ambleside." F.H., *l.c.*

line of the south wall of his northernmost room. Thus the existence of the range of rooms and the N—S dimensions of the northernmost are proved, but the new evidence as to the western end of the south granary (*see above p.* 14) suggests that his E—W dimension is a little too large.

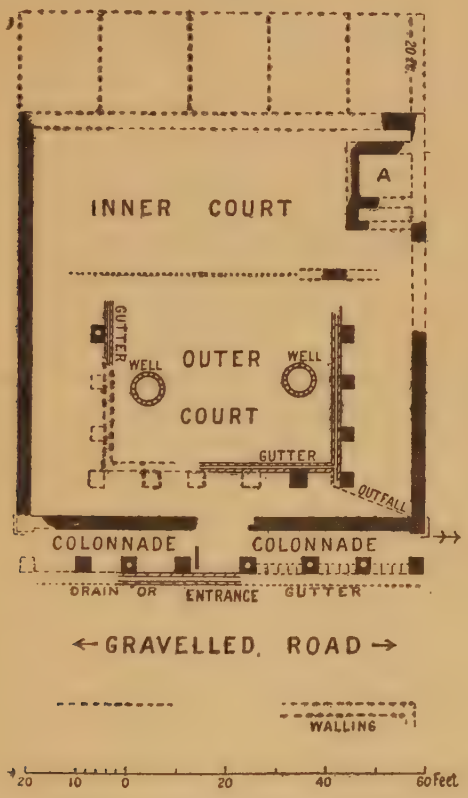

FIG. 1. PLAN OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

(Reproduced, by permission, from Professor Haverfield's *Roman Britain in* 1914).

This central building served as the headquarters for the garrison of the fort. The chambers at the back of

the inner court served chiefly as administrative offices, but the central one was commonly reserved as a shrine "where the standards and altars for the official worship of the garrison are thought to have been kept." In several Romano-British forts, as at Brough in Derbyshire, Borrans Field at Ambleside and elsewhere, there is found a stone-lined underground chamber beneath the shrine. This underground chamber may well have served as a strong-room for regimental funds.

THE NORTH-EAST QUARTER OF THE FORT.

Excavations in the Rector's garden, rendered possible by the kindness of the late Rev. J. Morgan, threw some light on the arrangements in this part of the fort. In the clay rampart of the early period (*see above*, *p.* 12) were found the remains of an oven which was shown by the pottery found with it (including the decorated Samian bowl now in the Museum) to belong to the earliest period of occupation, *circa* 80 A.D. Such arrangements for the bread-making of the garrison have been found in similar positions in other forts, at Housesteads on the Roman Wall, at Saalburg on the German Limes, and elsewhere. Behind the clay bank which had served as a support for the rampart walk after the stone wall had been built, ran a cobbled road, parallel to the wall; and at a distance of 80 feet east of the Via Principalis was another road running north and south. The rest of the area excavated was covered by a rough gravel pavement, and in the later period there were certainly no buildings in this part of the fort. At a lower level were traces of a gravel path parallel to the wall and confused traces of occupation, which make it probable that there had existed wooden barrack buildings with tiled roofs, the long axes of which ran east and west. The pottery and other remains associated with this occupation-level seemed to in-

clude nothing later than the second century. About the end of that century there seems to have been a complete destruction in this part of the site, and when the fort was restored (under Severus? *See inscription No.* 2 *in Appendix* 1), the area was paved to serve as a drill ground.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Very little is known of the other buildings of Ribchester fort. The temple, which is mentioned in a third-century inscription as restored by Natalis, stood doubtless outside the ramparts, and though vestiges of masonry have been detected at different times—as in 1811 in the river-bank and in 1833 in the churchyard—too little is recorded to prove their character.

THE BATHS.

In 1927, however, excavations kindly permitted by Dr. Leo Patchett in the orchard north of the Day Schools determined the site and revealed much of the plan of the fort baths (*see Fig.* 2). These lay outside the fort on the north-east, on the steep bank of the Cowley Brook about 40 yards above its junction with the Ribble. Only part of the building lies within the orchard, and the work was somewhat hampered by the presence of trees. But enough was uncovered to show the general plan of the building, and it is hoped the excavation further south may eventually recover most of the rest. The entrance and the unheated rooms appear to have been in the S.E. corner of the building (*Fig.* 2, *No.* 1), from which there was direct access to a circular room (*No.* 2), the floor of which was supported by stone pillars of which many broken examples were found in position (*Plate VII*, 1). This part of the site had been much destroyed in modern times. To the west of the entrance was a range of two rooms more carefully constructed, which served no

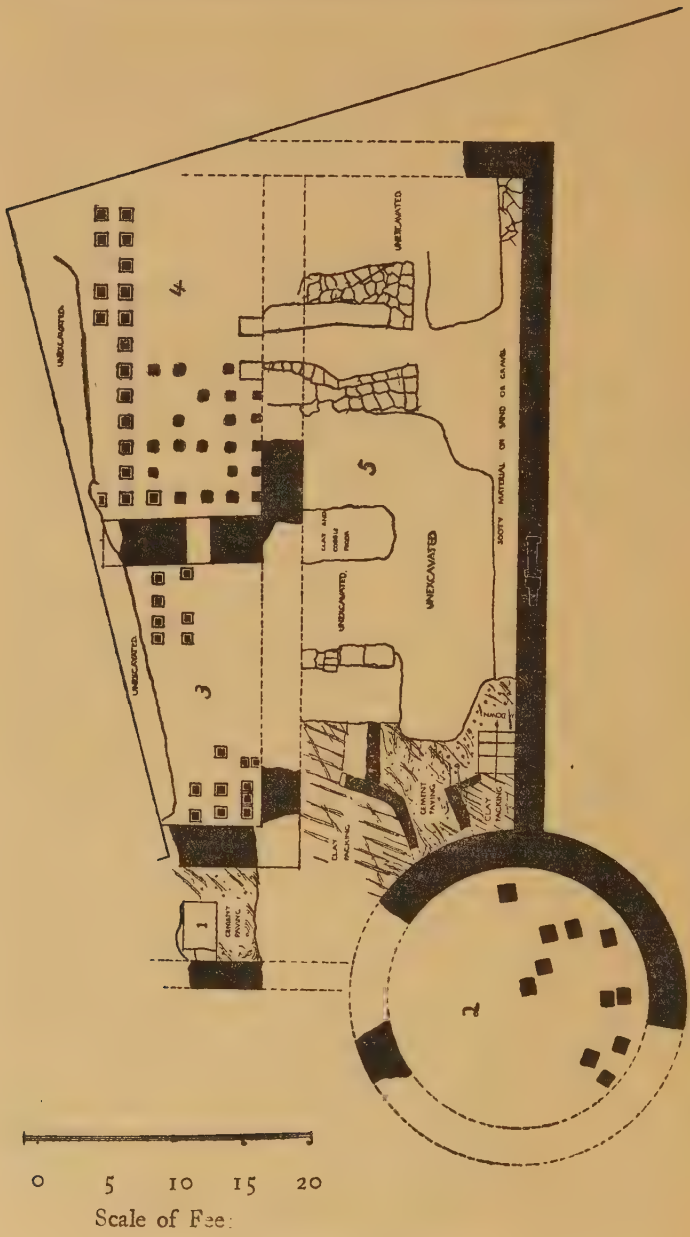

FIG 2. PLAN OF BATHS.

doubt as the tepidarium (*No.* 3) and caldarium (*No.* 4) of the baths—the warm and the hot rooms. The heating chambers beneath the floors (the floors themselves had entirely disappeared) were paved with large square tiles carefully laid on a bed of sand resting on cement, and on the tiles were the remains of the pillars which had supported the floors. In No. 3 these pillars were all built up of square tiles set in clay, but in No. 4 the five rows nearest the north wall were cut from single sandstone blocks, and two of these remained unbroken *in situ*, and showed that the height of the heating chamber was 3 feet. The massive arch in the party wall through which the heat had passed from the hot to the warm room was still partly preserved (*Plate VII*).

Room No. 5 extended across the north sides of rooms 4 and 3 and was bounded on the east by the circular room. It had served as a store for fuel, and contained the furnaces and stoke-holes by which the rooms were heated. The main furnace was near the west end, and opened in the middle of the north wall of room 4. There were evidences of great and long-continued heat which had caused the perishing both of the furnace walls and of the north wall of room 4, just east of the furnace opening. This damage had been somewhat roughly repaired by large buttresses of rough sandstone blocks, set in clay (as represented on the plan). East of this furnace were remains of a cobbled floor at the level of the floors of the heated rooms, and beyond this was the stoke-hole for the furnace of the circular room. The flight of four stone steps by which this was approached from a door in the north-east corner of the room was still well preserved, as were the large slabs of sandstone which formed the sides of the furnace.

The scanty finds suggest that the building was first erected about the beginning of the second century,

and was occupied at least until the end of the third. That the building extended no further to the west seems to be indicated by the discovery outside the west wall of room 5 of a Castor-ware vase (now in the Museum) containing calcined human bones, apparently an interment, which may perhaps be an instance of a practice recorded in the literary authorities of burying infants in such a position. Private excavations a little further west led to the discovery of an interesting group of pottery, including an almost complete Decorated Samian bowl, and the whole collection is now, through the generosity of H. Bottomley, Esq., exhibited in the Museum.

Plate VI. *Photo. by Mr. R. H. Fletcher.*

CARVED STONE CAPITAL from the well in the Central Building. A second capital of similar design but more seriously damaged was found with it. (Diameter of neck 19½ inches).

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF " CALDARIUM." (1) Arch of Flue-passage to " tepidarium " ; (2) Complete stone " pila," *in situ* ; (3) Tiled floor of heating-chamber ; (4) Fragments of hollow tiles from walls of room.

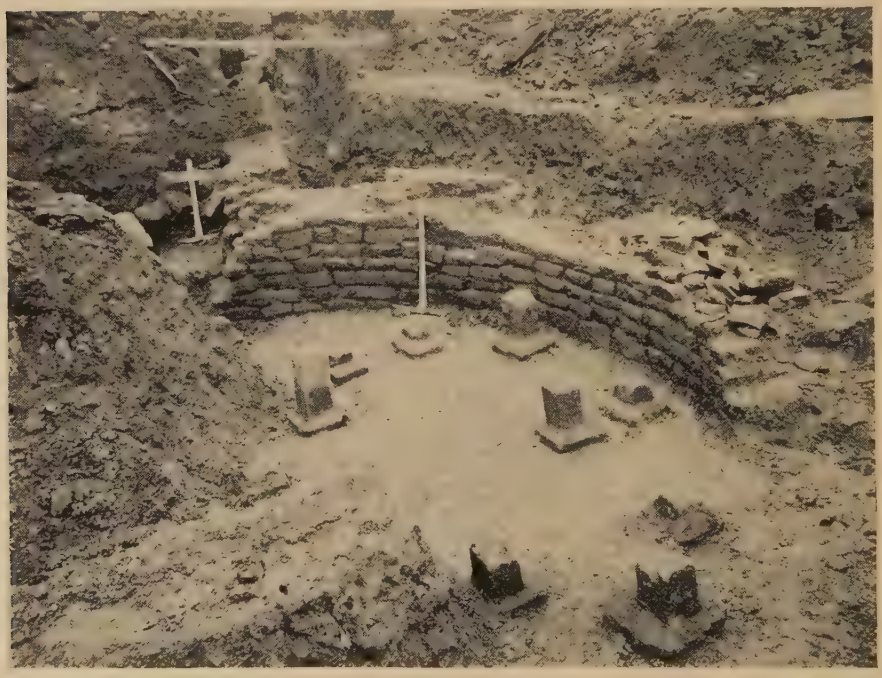

Plate VII.

" SUDATORIUM " OF BATHS, LOOKING N.W. (1) Broken stone pilar, *in situ* ; (2) North-east corner of Service Room.

APPENDIX I.

THE INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT RIBCHESTER

In the order here followed, the stones now in the Museum come first, then those from St. John's College, Cambridge, and lastly those of which copies exist though the originals are lost. Where the inscription is recorded in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (Vol. VII.) the number is quoted.

The sign ⌢ denotes a conjunct letter, *e.g.* A is transcribed ÂL, AR transcribed AV͡R.

Letters inserted in smaller type in round brackets are expansions of abbreviated words, those in square brackets were originally on the stones but are now missing.

1. *VII.*, 226.

Altar: lent to the Museum by Major Rothwell.

PRO SÂLV͡TE
ÊT VICTORÎA
ÎNVICTÎ IMP(eratoris) MÂR(ci)
ÂVR(elii) SÊVÊR(i) ANT
ONINI P(ii) F(elicis) AVG(usti) ÊT IVL(iae)
AVG(ustae) MATRI(s) D(omini) N(ostri) ÊT CAS(trorum).
////////////////////////////////
//////////////. . . . .

"For the safety and victory of the unconquered Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, the Pious, the Fortunate, Augustus, and of Julia Augusta mother of our sovereign Lord and of the mCap . . ."

The altar was erected in honour of the young emperor, known generally as Caracalla, his mother Julia Domna, and his brother Septimus Geta who reigned jointly with him from February 211, till February 212, when he was murdered by Caracalla. Orders were then given, and effectively obeyed, that his name should be erased from all inscriptions, as is the case here. The date of the inscriptions is therefore 211–2. The altar is broken at the bottom and only a few unintelligible letters remain of the dedicator's name.

2. *Ephemeris Epigraphica IX.*, No. 1114.

Fragment of tablet.

AVG▲ . . . . . .
AVG▲ . . . . . .
CA
RIC . . . . . .
AV . . . . . .

This was found in 1908 in the Headquarters Building. Though the text is too fragmentary to reconstruct, it is clear from the arrangement of the titles that it commemorated the joint Augusti, Severus and his son Caracalla, and the younger son Geta, whose title was Caesar (*i.e.* heir to the throne), until in 209 he was associated in the government with the other two and received the title Augustus also. The inscription presumably recorded some restoration of the building between 198 and 209, perhaps by a detachment of the Sixth Legion (*e.g.* [VEX(illatio) LEGIONIS SEXTAE VICT]RIC[IS: *cf.* No. 6 below). The letters CA though still legible have been purposely erased (*cf.* p. 9 above). For a further discussion of this inscription by Professor Conway, see *Classical Review*, 1908, p. 197.

3. *VII.*, 221.=*Ephemeris Epigraphica IX.*, p. 559.
Altar, lent to the Museum by the Rector of Stonyhurst.

. . . . . .
M(arcus) INGENVI
VS ASIATICVS
DEC(urio) $\overset{\frown}{\text{AL}}$(ae) $\overline{\text{II}}$ AST(urum)
S(olvit) L(aetus) L(ibens) M(erito)

"To . . . . (the name of the deity is irrecoverable) Marcus Ingenuius Asiaticus squadron leader of the Second Regiment of Asturian Horse gladly, joyfully paid (his vow) as was fitting."

The inscription is now entirely worn away, and the first line was illegible when the altar was found in the sixteenth century. The copies of the rest of the inscription, made while it was better preserved, differ in details, but the above is perhaps the most likely text. The decurio in a cavalry regiment corresponded to the centurion in an infantry one, commanding one of its sub-divisions. (For the Asturians, see p. 9 above).

4. *Ephemeris Epigraphica IX.*, p. 559.
Fragment, perhaps of a tombstone, lent to the Museum by Blackburn Corporation.

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
CVRAM EG[it]
. . . LIS DEC(urio) FILIVS

". . . his son, squadron leader in a cavalry regiment, performed the duty (of erecting the monument)."

It is probable that the lost upper part of the stone contained the name of the deceased, his age, etc. What is preserved shows that his son, whose name ended in –lis (Vitalis or the like) and who was a decurio in a cavalry regiment, had the stone put up to his father's memory.

5. *Ephemeris Epigraphica IX.*, 1115.
Fragment of a pillar—now in the Museum.

. . . . . O
(q)VINTO
. . . . . .

This is perhaps a fragment of a milestone similar to No. 17 below, used again for another purpose, since it was found in 1899 in one of the granaries. But no certainty is possible in the case of so small a fragment.

6. *VII.*, 218.—St. John's College, Cambridge.
Altar, with reliefs showing Apollo and two goddesses.

DEO SAN(cto)
[A]POLLINI MAPON(o)
[Pr]O SALVTE D(omini) N(ostri)
[Et] N(umeri) EQQ(*i.e.* equitum) SAR
[mat(arum)] BREMETENN(acensium)
[Go] RDIANI
[P(ublius)] ANTONI
[an]VS 7(*i.e.* centurio) LEG(ionis) VI
VIC(tricis) DOMV
MELITENVS
. . . . . .

"To the holy god Apollo Maponus, for the safety of our sovereign lord and of the regiment of the Sarmatian horsemen of Bremetennacum, Gordian's own, Publius Antonianus, born at Melitene, Centurion of the Sixth Legion, the Victorious (erected this altar)."

The altar is dedicated to Apollo, who is identified with the Celtic god Maponus, by a centurion who was probably at the time commanding the regiment named. His birthplace, Melitene, is the modern Malatia on the Euphrates. In the third century A.D. regiments often received the name of the reigning Emperor as an honorary title. That of Gordian dates the inscription A.D. 238–244.

7. *VII.*, 222.
Tablet: now at St. John's College, Cambridge.

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . .[Ma]TRIS D(omini) . . . ET CASTR(orum) SV[b c(ura)]
VAL(erii) CRESCENTIS FVLVIANI LEG(ati) EIVS
PR(opraetore)

T(itus) FLORID(ius) NATALIS LEG(atus) PRAEP(ositus)
N(umeris) ET RECT[or]
TEMPLVM A SOLO EX RESPONSV [re]
STITVIT ET DEDICAVIT [d.s.p.]

"To . . . (name of deity lost) for the safety of . . . (name of Emperor and his mother lost) . . . mother of our sovereign lord and of the Camp, under the care of Valerius Crescens Fulvianus his governor, Titus Floridius Natalis commander in charge of the regiments and governor, in accordance with the answer (of the god) restored the temple (at his own expense) and dedicated it."

The inscription should belong to the reign of Caracalla (211–217) or Severus Alexander (222–235). Fulvianus was the governor of the Province, but in view of his unusual titles the office of Natalis is uncertain. The loss of the beginning of the inscription makes it uncertain to what god the temple, which was outside the Fort, was dedicated.

8. *VII.*, 227.

Corner stone from a building : now at St. John's College, Cambridge.

LEG(io) XX V(aleria) V(ictrix)
FECIT

"The 20th Legion, the Valerian, the Victorious, constructed (this building)."

The inscription occupies the face of the block, and the badge of the legion, a running boar, is carved on one side of it.

This inscription, together with Nos. 9 and 13, shows that, as was usually the case, the constructive work in the fort was carried out by legionary troops from York, or, in this case, from Chester.

9. *VII.*, 228.

Building stone : now at St. John's College, Cambridge.

COH(ortis) X
7(*i.e.* Centuria) TITIANA
O(peris ?) P(edes ?) XXVII.

"The century of Titianus of the 10th Cohort (constructed) twenty-seven feet (or paces) of the work."

Many inscriptions show that the work to be carried out by legionary troops was apportioned to the various "centuries" (detachments of eighty men) into which the legionary cohorts were divided. Each century indicated the amount and position of its share of the work by inscriptions like this. A legion contained 10 cohorts, each of which (except the first), consisted of six centuries named after the centurion who commanded them.

In the last line P may stand for Pedes (11⅝ inches each) or Passus (=4 feet 10 inches each).

10. *VII.*, 224.

Fragment of altar: now at St. John's College, Cambridge.

. . . . . .

CVM SVIS V(otum)
S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito)

"So-and-So (name lost) together with his family gladly paid his vow as was fitting."

11. *VII.*, 219.

Altar: now lost.

PACIFE
RO MARTI
. . . . .
. . .POS
VITEXVO
TO

"To Mars the Peace-bringer . . . (the name is unintelligible in the only copy preserved) erected the (altar) in accordance with a vow."

The remarkable epithet applied to the God of War is otherwise unknown.

12. *VII.*, 220.

Altar: now lost.

DEO
MARTI ET
VICTORIAE
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

"To the God Mars and to Victory . . . ."

The last two lines are quite uncertain. Dedications to abstract figures like Victory, Health, etc., are common in all periods of Latin. [Indeed, as we know, they represent an older stage of Roman religious ideas before, under Greek influence, the peoples of Italy had come to invest their deities with really personal attributes.—R.S.C.)

13. *VII.*, 223.

Fragment now lost; perhaps part of a tombstone.

. . ..
PATER SATVR
NINVS
I.O.V.L.

". . . His father, Saturninus (? erected this monument)."

The last line is unintelligible in the only copy preserved, and must have been misread.

14. *VII.*, 226.

Two fragments of a tablet: now lost.

IMP(eratori) CA[ES(ari) M(arco) Au]REL(io) A[ntonino . . .et]
IMP(eratori CA[es(ari) L(ucio) Au]REL(io) V[ero . . . . Aug(ustis)]
VEX(illatio) LEG[ionis Sex]TAE [Victricis . . . .]
SUB SEX(to) [Calpu]RN[io Agricola Leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore)]

"For the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus . . . (titles lost) and the Emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus . . . (titles lost), the Augusti, a detachment of the Sixth Legion, the Victorious (erected this) under Sextus Calpurnius Agricola the governor (of Britain)."

The slab records the erection or restoration of some building in the fort by a detachment of the Sixth Legion from York during the joint reigns of Marcus and Verus (161–168), in the governorship of Sex. Calpurnius Agricola, who is known from other sources to have been in Britain during most of these seven years. As usual the tablet, originally placed on the building, does not record what the building was.

15. *VII.*, 229.

Tombstone: now lost.

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR
AEL(ia) MATRONA QVOND(am)
VIX(it) AN(nos) XXVIII. M(enses) II. D(ies) VIII.
ET M(arcus) IVL(ius) MAXIMVS FIL(ius)
VIX(it) AN(nos) VI. M(enses) III D(ies) XX ET CAM
PANIA DUBITATA ‹E› MATER
VIX(it) AN(nos)L IVL(ius) MAXIMVS
S(ingularis) C(onsularis) ALAE SAR(matarum) CONIVX
CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI
ET FILIO PATRI PIENTIS
SIMO ET SOC ‹AE› R(a)E TENA
CISSIM(a)E MEMORIA(m) P(osuit) .

"By this earth is covered she who was once Aelia Matrona, who lived 28 years, 2 months, and 8 days, and her son Marcus Julius Maximus, who lived 6 years, 3 months, and 20 days, and her mother Campania Dubitata, who lived 50 years. Julius Maximus of the Sarmatian cavalry regiment, attendant of the governor, placed this as the memorial of a husband to an incomparable wife, to a son most dutiful to his father, and to a most attached mother-in-law."

The inscription marked the family grave of a trooper of the Sarmatian regiment, at one time attached to the personal staff of the governor of Britain. The exact details of the length of life of the deceased are characteristic of pagan Roman tombstones, and it is

interesting that the early Christians consciously avoided the practice—frequently, as on the tombstone of a Greek found at Carlisle, using the expression *plus minus* ("approximately") coupled with the number of years.

16. *VII.*, 230.

Tombstone: now lost.

D(is) M(anbus)

. . . . . .

[e ?] Q(?) AL(ae) SARMATA(rum)

. . . . . .

"To the shades of the Departed . . . (name missing) trooper (?) of the Sarmatian cavalry regiment . . ."

The Romans regarded their tombstones as dedicated to the spirits of the deceased, of whom the dead man commemorated had gone to be a part, and this was indicated by the abbreviated formula D.M., regularly followed by the genitive of his (or her) name, although the phrase *di manes* could be used of all the dead collectively. The stone bore a relief, similar to the uninscribed relief now in the Museum, representing the dead trooper riding down and piercing with his spear a prostrate enemy.

17. *VII.*, 1171.

Milestone: now lost.

D(omino N(ostro)
IMP(eratore) CAES(are)
C(aio) MES[s]IO Q(uinto)

DEC(io) TRAIAN[o]

. . . . . .

"To our sovereign lord the Emperor Caesar Gaius Messius Quintus Decius Trajanus . . ."

This belonged to the usual type of Roman milestone, a cylindrical pillar inscribed with the name (in the ablative case) of the reigning Emperor and the distance in miles from the chief place in the district. Unfortunately the latter part was already illegible when the text was first copied in 1612. The Emperor Decius reigned from 249 to 251 A.D.

APPENDIX II.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM

Case I. (in the centre of the room) contains a replica of the Ribchester Helmet. This was found with various other bronze objects

in 1795. It seemed to have been purposely buried and with the other objects was carefully laid in sand. Having been acquired by the Hon. Charles Townley, it passed into the possession of the nation and is now exhibited in the British Museum. It consists of a head-piece elaborately embossed with figures of soldiers, and a mask which completely covered the wearer's face, except for perforations in the eyes, nostrils, and mouth. The completeness of the mask and the lightness and delicacy of the whole construction show that it cannot have been used for ordinary military purposes, and it is clear that such helmets were only used on ceremonial occasions. Such use is illustrated by a passage in a work on cavalry training, written by the Greek author Arrian during the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138): "Then those of them who are conspicuous for rank or for skill in horsemanship ride into the lists equipped with helmets made of iron or bronze and covered with gilding to attract the particular attention of the spectators. Unlike the helmets made for real battle, these do more than serve as a protection to the head and cheeks; they are made to correspond in every way to the faces of the horsemen, with openings at the eyes large enough to admit of a clear view and yet sufficiently small not to involve exposure. They have yellow plumes attached to them, not for useful purposes, but rather for display. If there be but a slight wind then when the horses gallop in the charge, the plumes make a brave show waving in the breeze." (*Tactica*, cap. 34.)

A part of the fitting by which such plumes were attached is still preserved in the case of the Ribchester Helmet. Examples found elsewhere, as at Newstead, near Melrose, belong to the latter part of the first or the early years of the second century. Of some forty examples of this type of helmet which have been discovered, none is so complete or gives so good an idea of the character of the parade equipment of the Roman cavalry trooper, as that found at Ribchester.

Case II.—On the left are remains of the various animals used, some for food, some for other purposes, by the garrison. They include red and fallow deer, goat, ox, sheep, pig, horse, dog, and domestic fowl; and, as usual, finds of oyster and mussel shells show that these formed a part of the diet of the troops.

On the right are a series, arranged in roughly chronological order, of rims of *mortaria*. This type of vessel used for culinary purposes, passed through modifications in form which make it of considerable value as evidence for the dates of various phases in the history of the fort. A *mortarium* was a broad, shallow vessel with a heavy overhanging rim usually possessing a spout; while the interior of the bowl is roughened with grit for the preparation of food by trituration. Completely restored examples may be seen in *Cases III.* and *IV.*

Case III.—In the lower part is exhibited a representative collection

of Samian Ware (*Terra Sigillata*). This material formed during the first two centuries A.D. the table-ware of the Romans in the western provinces of the Empire. It falls into two main classes: (1) bowls of various shapes decorated with figures in relief, (2) vessels much more diversified in shape, made of the same material and in the same factories, but lacking the figured decoration of the previous class. The various factories, all of them in Gaul or on the Rhine, in which this pottery—an imitation of ware made at an earlier date at Arezzo in Italy—was produced, have been explored, and for various reasons this kind of pottery provides chronological evidence more exact than any other class of objects found on Roman sites.

The decorated bowls were made in moulds often signed by their makers; and most of the types of plain vessels are usually stamped on the inside with the maker's names. Moreover, fashions changed quickly both in the types of decoration used and in the shapes of the plain vessels; and it is sometimes possible to assign to a vessel a date correct within the limits of no more than ten years. Thus the restored decorated bowl in the lower part of the case can be dated to 75–85 A.D. and must belong to the earliest years of the Roman occupation, while the straight-sided decorated bowl in the upper part of the case belongs to the period 130–150 A.D.

An interesting example of the vicissitudes through which such material may pass is provided by the two conjoined fragments of a decorated bowl—one found in 1914 during the excavations on the site of the Parish Hall, the other many years before in the Rectory garden, and presented to the Museum by the late Rector.

In the upper part of the case is a collection of pottery, found near the site of the Baths of the fort on land attached to the White Bull Hotel, and presented to the Museum by the owner, H. Bottomley, Esquire, of Mytton Hall. Beside this is a curious group of twelve small, roughly made vases which were found, lying in rows end to end and packed in a mass of clay, outside the fort on the north in 1920. Unfortunately no satisfactory explanation of their deposit has so far been suggested.

Case IV.—In the upper part of the case are a number of vessels, sufficiently well preserved to permit of complete restoration, and they thus afford illustration of the kind of pottery used for culinary and other purposes. Attention may be directed especially to three exhibits. (1) The tall vase with scroll patterns in relief applied according to the technique known as Barbotine, in which the ornaments are added to the vessel before it is baked in the same way as icing to a cake. The vessel belongs to a class known as Castor Ware—taking its name from the district near Peterborough, in Northants, where much, though not all of it, was made. This Barbotine Castor Ware began to supersede Samian in the second half of the second century A.D.,

and continued to be produced for about a hundred years. The present example was found outside the west wall of the Furnace Chamber of the Baths and contained the burnt bones of a cremation burial; but the remains were too fragmentary to enable the age or sex of the deceased to be determined. (2) The important inscribed fragment found in the Headquarters Building in 1908 (*See* above Appendix I., No. 2, p. 25). (3) The glass jar containing a quantity of charred grain, found lying in the ruins of the granaries, and interesting as proving beyond a doubt that the purpose of the buildings is correctly described by the name usually given to them.

The lower part of the case is filled with a classified series of fragments of coarse pottery. The comparative rarity and costliness of metal vessels had the result that pottery was used for a greater variety of purposes than is the case in modern times, and this led to a much greater diversity of types, the dates of which can in some cases be fixed with some accuracy. Most of these were of native and, indeed, of local manufacture, but a few fragments have been found of small vases covered with a dark metallic lustre, made on the Rhine and especially at Cologne, in the late second and third centuries.

The fragments—mostly handles—of very large vessels are also of considerable interest. They are remains of the two-handled globular jars usually called *amphoræ*, having a capacity of several gallons and used for the import of wine and oil. The handles often bear a maker's stamp, and the names on these show that they came chiefly from Gaul and Spain. The upper part of one such vessel, found during the digging of a grave in the churchyard, is placed on the window-sill opposite.

Case V.—Here are exhibited a collection of small metal objects found in the course of the excavations. The brooches—which were worn by men as well as women—include a replica of the gold brooch now preserved in the Blackburn Museum. The series of coins covers, with slight gaps, the whole period of the occupation and, curiously enough, the earliest and the latest coins discovered were of gold, one of Nero (A.D. 54–68), the other of Gratian (A.D. 368–383). These are represented by replicas. Among others the group of five silver *denarii*, belonging to the reigns of Vespasian and Titus (A.D. 69–81), may be noticed. These were found on the edge of the Roman road about forty yards north of the North Gate of the Fort. The silver coins, as is usually the case, are well preserved, but the soil is unfavourable to the preservation of bronze, and this, in addition to the wear to which many have been subjected, has made identification difficult and sometimes uncertain.

Glass is rare, but the case contains some fragments of tall square bottles as well as cups, bowls, and vases of various shapes. Included in the same case are collections of pottery and other objects lent to the Museum by the Corporations of Blackburn, Preston, and Warrington.

In the upper part of the case are groups of pottery fragments found together in stratified deposits. The interest of these lies in the illustrations they afford of the various types of pottery existing contemporaneously, and the resulting possibility of assigning dates to the various types and to the strata in which they lay.

Beneath the cases are specimens illustrating the various building materials, stone, tiles, etc., used in the fort, and a number of hand mill-stones. Most of these are of local material; but one or two fragments are of a hard volcanic stone found near Coblenz on the Rhine, and these are interesting as showing the elaborate organisation which existed for the equipment and supplies of the frontier armies of the Roman Empire.

On the other side of the room are grouped a number of larger objects of stone and wood.

Most important is the large relief which formed the upper part of the tombstone of a trooper of the garrison. The inscribed stone which originally stood under it is now lost. The deceased is represented in military equipment, riding down and piercing with his spear a prostrate native. This interesting monument is lent to the Museum by the Blackburn Corporation, which is also the owner of the two fragmentary inscriptions (Appendix I., Nos. 4 and 5, p. 26), placed near the door. Of the two Altars, one (Appendix I., No. 3), the inscription of which is now illegible, is lent by the Rector of Stonyhurst, the other (Appendix I., No. 1), by Major Rothwell.

The two large Capitals, placed upside down for economy of space, were found in one of the wells in the Headquarters Building; and there is little doubt that they originally crowned the pillars at the main entrance to that building. The largest of the bases and the drum by its side probably formed part of the column crowned by one or other of the Capitals; and the other bases formed part of the colonnade of the same building or of the portico in front of it. In the corner, nearest the door, is reconstructed a part of the arrangements for heating the Hot Room (Caldarium) of the Baths. (*See Fig* 2). This was effected by a furnace outside the room itself the heat from which passed through an arched opening into a heating chamber below the floor. This was paved with square tiles on which rested the pillars supporting the floor of the room itself. Some of the pillars were of stone, some built up of tiles set in clay, and a complete example of each kind is exhibited. The intervals between the pillars were spanned by large tiles on which was set the cement of the floor itself. The room was further heated by columns of hollow tiles opening into the heating chamber and set at intervals against the walls and covered by the plastering, so that both the floor and the walls were heated from the single source.

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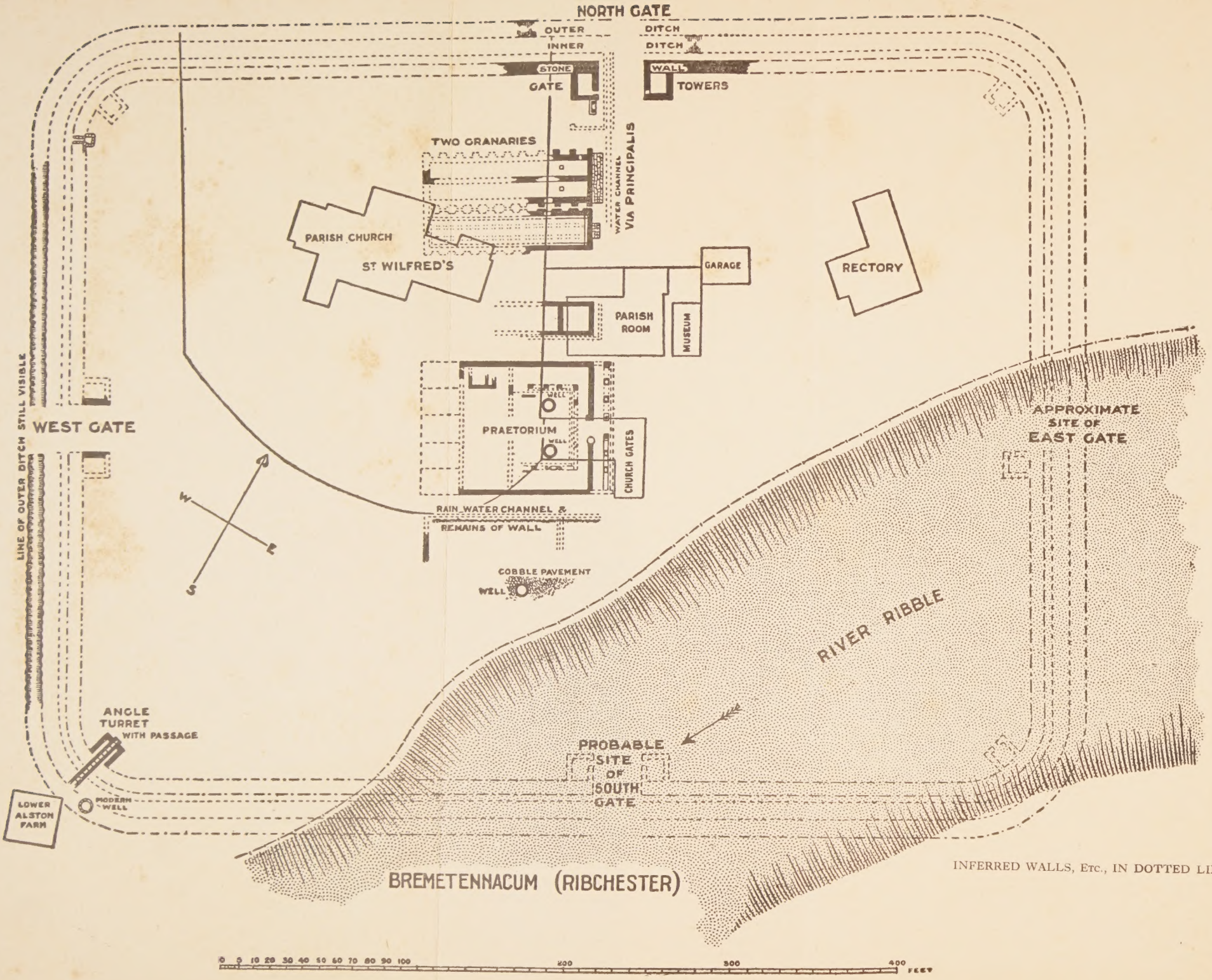
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MUSEUM
PRAETORIUM
CHURCH GATES
LINE OF OUTER DITCH STILL VISIBLE
WEST GATE
APPROXIMATE SITE OF EAST GATE
RAIN WATER CHANNEL & REMAINS OF WALL
COBBLE PAVEMENT
WELL
RIVER RIBBLE
ANGLE TURRET WITH PASSAGE
PROBABLE SITE OF SOUTH GATE
MODERN WELL
LOWER ALSTON FARM
BREMETENNACUM (RIBCHESTER)
INFERRED WALLS, Etc., IN DOTTED LINES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200 300 400 FEET

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